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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
E. F. GRADY, of Duplin.
FOR SECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator, 7th District:
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.
For Representatives:
H. L. COOK.

COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Sheriff:
JAMES B. SMITH.
For Treasurer:
JOHN B. TROY.
For Register of Deeds:
H. L. HALL.
For Coroner:
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.
For Surveyor:
J. HECTOR SMITH.
For Constable, Cross Creek Township:
W. D. JONES.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THERE never was a time in the history of the State, justly says the Raleigh *Chronicle*, when political treachery was as openly taught as it is now. It can and will be fully exposed before the election, and when our people see it in its glaring and hideous deformity and darkness they will quickly repudiate the men who are now trying to mislead in order to betray.

MR. BLAINE'S letter on party issues, says a contemporary, follows closely upon President Harrison's letter of acceptance. It is more adroit and attempts to narrow down the points in controversy between the two parties to three issues. The first is the McKinley tariff, the second the reciprocity act, and the third the proposition to re-establish State banks. He deals, by implication, a heavy blow at President Harrison's letter of acceptance, which was a drag net gathering in all sorts of things and using them to the glorification of the Republican party. Mr. Blaine clearly perceives the danger of such a course and admonishes the party to avoid it. "I would not," he said, "multiply issues, nor be diverted by our opponents from a steadfast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions," meaning the three issues cited by him.

IT is said that the delay of Mr. HARRISON in issuing his formal letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Minneapolis convention was due to a division of counsel as to the position which the letter should take on the Force bill. Public sentiment was found to run so strongly against this infamous plank of the Minneapolis platform that strong inducement existed to hedge on it, if possible. Mr. HARRISON has, in the letter itself, made a faint attempt to do so, but the attempt has only revealed the impossibility of the task. *Federal* interference in elections is the gravamen of the Republican proposition, and *Federal* interference in elections is what Mr. HARRISON still sticks to. There are no Federal elections under our system of government. They are all State elections. The Republicans burn their bridges behind them, when they took the position they did in Mr. HARRISON'S message, and in the Minneapolis platform. Mr HARRISON'S letter but emphasizes the fact. Against this vile proposal, the Democratic party has set its face as with a flask of flint. It says to the Federal government, "Hands off, here. This is the sanctuary of Liberty, this Home Rule which the Fathers fought for and achieved and then bequeathed to us in the Constitution. No profane authority shall enter here!"

The issue is plain. The voter must elect at the polls in November whether he will become a slave or continue a freeman.

THE Democrats of Indianapolis last week paid a tribute to the memory of Vice President Hendricks, the occasion being his birthday, in a meeting at Tomlinson hall, addressed by Adlai E. Stevenson and others. Gen. Stevenson's reception was an ovation. He delivered an extended eulogy on the dead statesman, only incidentally touching on politics.

The following letter from Mr. Cleveland was read:

GRAY GABLES,
BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 8.

To Hon. C. Ayres, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I have received the invitation you sent me in behalf of the Hendricks club, of Indianapolis, to be present at the celebration of the birthday of Thos. A Hendricks on the 7th inst. It would afford me great pleasure to accept your invitation and thus show my appreciation of the virtues and public services of a man whose birthday you will celebrate. But my duties here make it impossible for me to be present. Your organization does a fitting thing when it thus recalls to his fellow citizens the honor which Hendricks showered upon his State and the usefulness in every relation which characterized his career. Not only the city of Indianapolis but the State of Indiana is to be congratulated that their people have such an inspiration to disinterested public service as afforded by the contemplation of the memory of this lamented statesman. Assuring you and your organization that it would be a very great satisfaction for me to join with those who will honor and commemorate his birth.

I am yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Female suffrage has at last won a victory in Mississippi. The first election, perhaps, at which women ever voted in the South is that on the stock law question, just closed. Only a few exercised the privilege. The law says that all persons who are householders and none other shall vote on the fence question. This admits all women who own a home to the right of suffrage. ——One hundred dollars has been offered by Dr. Chas. G. Hill, of Baltimore, for the best essay on North Carolina history by students in the University of North Carolina. The newly organized department of history is creating much enthusiasm in original historical research. There are now 265 students at the University. ——In Maysville, Ky., Wednesday, while a circus was parading the streets a man in a cage with a tiger was attacked and killed by the beast. ——After the prize fight Wednesday night Sullivan got on a spree. He says that Corbett whipped him, but that if they were locked up in a room so Corbett could not run away from him he would show what he could do with him. Most of Sullivan's former admirers deserted him after the battle. ——Corbett leaves New Orleans for New York. He will not fight Peter Jackson and will for the present pay no attention to any challenges. ——Last evening Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Richard Croker and Edward Murphy called on Mr. Cleveland. ——The latest dispatches from New York announce that the cholera situation at quarantine there is grave indeed. That disease has attacked the crew of the *Normannia* with great violence and all the cabin passengers are confined on board with the crew. No place can be got in which to place these passengers away from the dangers now surrounding them. ——The Board of Directors of the Atlantic & North Carolina railroad, declared a 2 per cent. dividend on the capital stock of the road, to be paid October 1st. This is the first dividend the road has ever been able to pay, and it carried $24,000 into the State treasury. Resolutions highly commending President W. S. Chadwick, under whose administration this dividend has been made possible, were unanimously passed by the road. ——Unofficial dispatches received at the State Department at Washington indicate that the dictatorship in Venezuela has been overthrown and that peace will soon be restored there. ——Our Consul at Stetten has been suspended on charges of laxity of inspection of vessels. ——There is still a daily decrease of new cases of cholera and deaths from that disease in Russia. The disease has been on the decrease in Hamburg for the last few days. There are no cases of cholera now in Great Britain. The report from Havre showed an increase of the cholera. There was one new case in Berlin. ——The Democrats of New Hampshire nominated Congressman (Parson) McKinney for Governor. ——Jno. & Geo. Carlisle, large real estate owners and capitalists, of Cincinnati, made an assignment. ——There were ten new cases of cholera at quarantine in New York and four deaths. ——When Sullivan awoke, the day after his fight in New Orleans, his face was fearfully bruised, his lips disfigured and his nose in a very bad condition, while Corbett was as fresh as ever. ——Many of the sports will find it hard to get away from New Orleans, having lost all their money on the fight. ——A lone bandit held up a Pacific express messenger on the Wichita and Little Rock express on the Missouri Pacific and after ransacking the safe made good his escape. He intimidated the messenger by pointing two revolvers and finally succeeded in binding and gagging him. He then extracted the key of the express company's safe from the messenger's pocket and, opening the safe, secured several thousand dollars. When the train left Sheffild, the robber disembarked and made off with his booty. The train proceeded several stations down the road before the robbery was discovered. The conductor found McLaughlin bound and gagged, who, after being released, told the story of the robbery as given above. ——The Hendrick club of Indianapolis held a meeting Thursday night to commemorate the birthday of the late Thos. A. Hendricks. A letter from Mr. Cleveland was read expressing his regrets at not being able to be present. ——Cleveland was at the Victoria hotel in New York for a day or two. He had conferences with several leading Democrats. ——The rector of the Episcopal church at Leesburg, Fla., committed suicide. ——Yellow flags were hoisted on the steamers *Normannia* and *Rugia* in quarantine at New York and on Hoffman Island indicating that there were new cases of cholera there. For the day before there were eight new cases among the crew and two among the steerage passengers of the *Normannia*. These eight members of the crew had only the night before, well and strong, been transferred from Hoffman's Island back to their places on the steamer. They had been taken to the island for washing and disinfecting. —— There have been altogether thirty-one cases of cholera and eight deaths from that disease in New York harbor. —— Arkansas goes overwhelmingly Democratic. —— Zimmerman, the 'Jersey Lightning Bicyclist," made a mile in 2:06 4-5, beating Nancy Hanks' record on a regulation track. ——A $1,000 forfeit has been put up for a match between Griffin and Dixon. ——The Chicago bicycle club oppose admitting negro clubs to the American Wheelmen's league. ——A Wilkesbarre, Pa., man, who lost all his money betting on Sullivan, committed suicide Thursday. ——All the lumber mills of Marinette, Wis., are closed, and between 2,000 and 3,000 men are on a strike. ——Two murderers were executed at Spartanburg, S. C. ——J. Pierpont Morgan furnished a steamer for the passengers of the steamer *Normannia*. ——Exum, Butler and Patton spoke at Shelby. There were no Democratic speakers present to reply to them. ——The passengers from the infected vessels will soon be removed, either to clean vessels or to Sandy Hook.—— Mr. Porter, our Minister to Italy, it is reported, has resigned. ——There is prospect of labor trouble on the Reading railroad. —— The Democratic Campaign Committee on Literature has appointed a committee to investigate the wonderful report of Statistician Peck, of New York, and to force him to show the returns on which he based his calculation. The committee will go to Albany and make a thorough investigation. ——Each member of President Harrison's Cabinet will make four speeches during the campaign.—— The Government has consented that the quarantined passengers at New York may be landed on a part of Sandy Hook. ——There was a decrease in the number of new cases of cholera and in the deaths from that disease at Havre.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Programme of Ceremonies Attending the Dedication of Buildings.

When the Congress of the United States authorized the commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by an international exposition to be held in Chicago during the summer of 1893, it also provided that the "exposition buildings should be dedicated on the 12th day of October, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies." Subsequently, by act of Congress, this date was changed to October 21, 1892.

Aside from the international interest in this fitting prelude to the magnificent picture of the world's progress that will be presented in 1893, this dedicatory service will furnish an opportunity for the world to behold the extent of the preparations which are being made for the exposition.

The task of preparing a programme of ceremonies which will appropriately herald the greater spectacle commemorating the discovery, development and progress of the New World has been a work involving great care and the consideration of many difficulties. The following programme of the dedicatory exercises and incidents connected therewith is submitted as the result of this thought and purpose:

The evening of Wednesday, October 19th, a grand reception will be tendered the President of the United States, his cabinet and other distinguished guests at the Auditorium. After the close of the ceremonies on each of the three succeeding evenings there will be magnificent pyrotechnic displays.

THE CIVIC CELEBRATION.

Thursday, Oct. 20.—The first day will witness an imposing procession. Indicative of peace, contentment and prosperity, participated in by civic organization, which will be received by the President of the United States, his cabinet, the Congress, and other honored guests.

In the evening, at Jackson Park, amiwyriads of electric lights and other displays, of water pageant. "The Procession of the Centuries," will move through the beautiful water-ways of the exposition grounds, illustrating with beauty and historic accuracy some of the great facts of history connected with the discovery of America, such as the condition of this country prior to the landing of Columbus; striking events in the life of the great discoverer; important epochs in American history and the world's progress in civilization. The vessel upon which these tableaux will be represented will vary from 40 to 53 feet in length, modeled after the naval architecture of the period represented—for example, "Columbus before the Court of Spain," will be represented upon a vessel modeled alter the lines of the Santa Maria.

The following subjects will be illustrated:

1st. Aboriginal Age; representing the American Indians.

2nd. The Stone Age representing the Cliff Dwellers.

3d. The Age of Metal; representing the Aztecs, their religious rites, manners and customs.

4th. Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella.

5th. Departure of Columbus from Palos.

6th. Discovery of America.

7th. Columbus before the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, presenting natives and the strange products of the new country.

8th. English Cavaliers and the settlement of Jamestown.

9th. Hendrick Hudson; discovery of the Hudson River; Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam.

10th. Landing of the Pilgrims, and illustrations of early Puritan life.

11th. Ferdinand de Soto; discovery of the Mississippi.

12th. The French explorers. Pierre Marquette. Chevalier La Salle and the North west.

13th. Washington and his generals.

14th. Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

15th. Union of the colonies; the thirteen original States; the sisterhood of the great republic welcoming the Territories to the constellation of the States.

16th. "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

17th. The genius of invention, application of steam. etc.

18th. Electricity and electrical appliances.

19th. War; representing valor, sacrifice, power, death, devastation.

20th. Peace, representing tranquility, security, prosperity, happiness.

21st. Agriculture.

22nd. Mining.

23rd. Science, Art and Literature.

24th. The Universal brotherhood of man; equal rights, law of justice; Liberty enlightening the world.

DEDICATION DAY.

Friday, Oct. 21.—The national salute at sunrise will inaugurate the ceremonies of Dedication Day. The President of the United States, his Cabinet, members of the Supreme Court, members of the Senate and House of Representatives, distinguished foreign guests and Governors of the different States and Territories with their official staffs will be escorted by a guard of honor, composed of troops of the United States Army, detachments of the United States Naval forces and regiments from the various State National Guards, to the Manufactures and Liberal Art Building, in which the dedicatory exercises will be held.

At 1 o'clock in the afternoon in this building the following dedicatory programme will be carried out under the direction of the director-general.

1st. Columbian March. Written for the occasion by Prof. John K. Paine.

2d. Prayer by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., L. L. D., of California.

3d. Dedicatory Ode. Words by Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago; music by G. W. Chadwick, of Chicago.

4th. Presentation of the master artists of the exposition and their completed work, by the chief of construction.

5th. Reports of the director-general to the World's Columbian commission.

7th. Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling." —Haydn.

8th. Presentation of the buildings for dedication by the president of the World's Columbus Commission to the President of the United States.

9th. Chorus. "In praise of God."—Beethoven.

10th. Dedication of the buildings by the President of the United States.

11th. Hallelujah chorus from "The Messiah,"—Handel.

12th. Dedicatory oration, Hon. Wm. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky.

13th. "The Starr Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columbia," with full chorous and orchestral accompaniment.

14th. Columbian oration, Chauncey M. Depew, of New York..

15th. National salute.

At the close of this program a special electric and pyrotechnic display will be given with a repetition of "The Processions of the Centuries.

THE MILITARY CELEBRATION.

Saturday, Oct. 22.—A series of military manoeuvers and parades will constitute the main portion of the day's programme. In the evening attractive and appropriate celebrations will be followed by a magnificent display of fireworks.

A number of brilliant social entertainments will be given by the citizens of Chicago during the three evenings of the dedication celebration.

White Men! Think!

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, Aug. 19, 1892.

To The Editor Reflector.

DEAR SIR:—In the *News and Observer*, of August 16th, I had the pleasure, and the *pain*, of reading a selection from your paper entitled, "Over They Go" I found pleasure in reading the aforesaid selection on account of the clearness, directness and unflinching courage, and, above all, on account of the unmistakable ring of its patriotism, but I was pained—deeply pained—by the fact that it was my old friend, Col. Harry Skinner, who had "gone over." Col. Harry Skinner gone over to the enemy! Is it possible! Is there not a mistake somewhere? Were my eyes blurred?—or did I read the type correctly?—and was what I read true? Col. Harry Skinner—the chum of my boyhood, the Democratic son of a Democratic sire, the gifted, eloquent champion of Southern principles and Southern progress—Col. Harry Skinner gone over to the enemy; in the midst, too, of the most threatening contest that has ever beset his people! Mr. Editor! can this thing be true? Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing? Write to me and tell me that the types lie!—that you were misinformed regarding Harry Skinner, and that, in the great and trying battle for Anglo-Saxon supremacy he is still with the Old Guard, following the Standard of Principle and the Eagles of Victory!

But Mr. Editor, if I must believe the worse—if it is indeed a fact that Col. Skinner had abondoned the Ark of the Covenant had gone over to the enemies of Israel, then allow me, through the columns of your journal, to enter my word of protest against his being followed by the white men of Pitt county. If the Col. wishes to destroy *himself*, I suppose he is at liberty to do so; but God forbid that he should be the means of destroying others, of destroying the Democratic party, and with it the respectability, and prosperity, and peace, of his county, his State, and his Fatherland. Follow him not! Democrats of Pitt follow him not, ye white men who have the white man's civilization to preserve and to transmit to your posterity. If you *do* follow him, you will be sorry for it. Follow him! and you will repent in sack cloth and ashes, in misery and in shame. Follow him! and later on, midst ignominy and disgrace, you will find your reward, and that reward shall be bitter consciousness that you allowed yourselves to become conspirators against the peace and dignity of your firesides, your neighborhood, your State, and your whole Southland.

Would to God that I could infuse into the hearts of my fellow citizens of North Carolina the feeling that is in my own heart! Would to God that I could bring them to see, as I see, the utter follow and wickedness of the "Thiid party" business! When all is said, it is nothing more nor less than a cleverly laid scheme on the part of the Republicans to break up the white vote of the South. And have not Southern men sense enough to see it? Are they such fools as to be blind to a fact so patent! What is plainer than the fact, that, if the Republicans can decoy some twenty or twenty-five thousand North Carolina Democrats into voting the "Third Party" ticket, they (the Republicans) will be able to sweep the State for Harrison? And is there a decent white man in the Old North State that wants such scandalous things to be! Is there in all North Carolina from Currituck to Cherokee, a white man who wants his grand old State to cast her electoral votes for Ben Harrison and his infamous Force Bill? White men of Pitt! every vote cast by you for Col. Skinner's crowd will mean a vote for Harrison, a vote for the Force Bill, a vote for the return of Reconstruction Days, a vote for Southern degradation and ruin! Think well before you cast such an infamous ballot! Maybe, some farmer will chance to read this letter. Then I say to him, "Brother! you can never improve your condition by deserting the Democratic party. All that has been done for you, as a farmer, has been done by the Democratic party; and if anything more is to be done for you, it must be done by the Democratic party. What I tell you is as true as the Gospel—Col. Skinner to the contrary not withstanding.

What the Southern farmer wants is, not the Force Bill, or the Sub-Treasury Bill, but the *destruction of the McKinley Bill*. He wants free trade; he wants the wide markets of the world; which he would have if the Chinese-wall of Protection was torn down; he wants the markets of the world, I say, wherein he may sell his corn, cotton, wool, and other produce, and realize for the same a living price. The Sub-Treasury idea is the dream of idiocy and is as degrading as it is nonsensical. The farmer is not a beggar, to be made a ward of the Government; he is amply able to look out for himself if he is given half a chance. Elect Grover Cleveland; elect a Democratic House, and a Democratic Senate; abolish McKinleyism and its restrictions on trade; give us the free benefit of the great foreign demand for our produce, and the farmer will be able to hold his head up and be a man amongst men.

Mr. Editor, I am a North Carolinian by birth. I lived for twenty-one years upon Carolina's noble soil, and though circumstances have kept me for some time in an alien land, I hope yet to return to my native State, to dwell there for some years in peace and honor, and, when I am dead, to be buried in its protecting earth.

Mr. Editor, I assume that you, too, are a North Carolinian, and that to the love that burns in my own heart for my native State, *you* are no stranger; and so we will together join in the patriotic sentiment:

"Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her;
While we live, we will cherish, protect and defend her."

Yours for the Right,
THOMAS B. GREGORY.

"Any Port in a Storm."

That's a good maxim, but it will not wor's as a rule in the purchase of a remedy for Rheumatism. Any of the cheap nostrums will not effect a cure—in fact none of them will. Don't trifle with life and prolong agony. Get Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, and a speedy cure is certain. It costs $5 a bottle, but one bottle is worth a hundred of anything else, and for that reason it is the cheapest when a cure is want d. Sent to any address by prepaid express on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

The Seat of the Disease

Statesville Landmark.

In the magnificent campaign speeches which he is now making, Senator Ransom is proving from the figures that this country needs something else worse than it needs free coinage of silver. He shows that in 1878 there were but six million dollars in silver in this country and this in mutilated and abraded coin locked up in the Treasury, while now there are four hundred and eighty millions of dollars of silver, all in circulation either in silver dollars and subsidiary coin or else by silver certificates representing the coin. In 1878 cotton was high and the country prosperous; now cotton is low and agriculture is depressed. This proves very conclusively that something besides an insufficiency of circulating medium is the matter, and the Senator shows that it is by showing that under the high tariff of 1842 the price of cotton declined to 5 cents—the lowest point in the history of the staple—and that under the low tariff law enacted in 1846 immediately rose and the farmer at once became able to raise cotton again at a profit. There is food for thought in the foregoing statements.

Our monetary system is in the main what it has been for thirty years, except that generally what legislation there has been upon it—as for instance the Bland-Allison act of 1878—has been in the direction of increasing the currency; and yet we have seen things go from bad to worse in a business way. The country enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity from 1876 to 1880, let us say, than it enjoyed from 1888 to 1892, notwithstanding that it had largely more money during the last four years than it had during the four years first named: '76 to '80. Why? There is no way under the sun to account for it than by reference to the tariff system. Just in proportion as the tariff has been raised just in that proportion has the national prosperity declined until now, under a tariff law which was intended to be prohibitory, as frankly declared by Maj. McKinley, its founder, we see depression in general business, agriculture unremunerative, farming lands well-nigh valueless and mercantile, professional and other interests stricken with poverty in sympathy with the poverty of the farmer.

Yet the Republicans declare that the country is immensely prosperous under the protective tariff system. The Third party people know this is not true; they know that they are not prosperous at all. And yet, when the Democrats, agreeing with them as to this fact, tell them that the iniquitous tariff system is what is the matter with them, they virtually take the side of the Republicans, saying "that is the same old song; what we want is free silver."

It has been shown that the more silver has been coined the worse times have become; that the higher the tariff the lower the price of cotton and other agricultural products; that it has been actually demonstrated in the history of the country that the reduction of the tariff from a prohibitory to a revenue basis has called back a prosperity which had departed; that the most prosperous periods in the life of the nation have been the low tariff periods. These facts should convince the people that it is the tariff system that is responsible for the evils they suffer and that the silver question has the least in the world to do with matter. Col. L. L. Polk, in an outburst of honest candor last winter, said that free coinage would only increase the circulation 30 cents per capita, and Dr. Macune has said that the benefits to flow from it are largely imaginary. Both of them were right. It is not the amount of money in the country that tells upon the general prosperity—if that were true the country would be more prosperous now than ever before, for there is more money *per capita* now than there has ever been before. But an unjust system of taxation has brought about an unequal distribution of it, and if it were doubled the masses of the people would be no better off unless the tariff laws were modified. A doctor had as well treat a man for pneumonia when he has cholera morbus as for the people to enact free silver, railroad and land laws when it is the tariff that is killing them.

Chinese Women.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A large number of these unfortunate married women belong to a sect, the cardinal principle of which is total abstinence from animal food. By embracing vegetarianism these women believe that they will become men when they again come to earth on the day of regeneration. They also institute several pilgrimages annually.

A Chinese author said: "A young wife should be an echo and shadow to us at home." The celebrated Pan-Hui-Pan endeavored to disparage her own sex by writing: "Woman should always be reminded of the low position which she occupied at the creation of the world. When a son is born he may sleep in bed, is clad in beautiful garment and plays with pearls.

"Everybody obeys him. But when a girl is born she sleeps upon the ground, is enwrapped in a simple cloth and may only play with tiles. She must only think of preparing wine and food, and of not vexing her parents." The same author relates that it was customary in ancient times to place new-born daughters for three days upon a little heap of rags—if they were not suffocated immediately after birth—and she praises "the wisdom and propriety of this custom," which was so "well adapted to give woman a timely impression of her inferiority."

It is very difficult to obtain information in regard to the aversion of Chinese parents to female offspring. Many of the stories told about this disaffection are, however, untrue. It is true that a boy is never put to death in China, and that many female babies are (the government foundlings' homes for female infants in the large cities point to this), but the number of murders in comparison to the enormous population is almost insignificant. The crime is generally committed in consequence of want and only in poor families.

A Chinaman has reason to prefer sons. When parents die their sons render them all honor and pay homage to their "tablets of ancestors," things that cannot be done by daughters."

Exterminating a Nationality

The measures adopted by the Russian Government against Polish Nationalist agitation are being enforced with increasing vigour. The authorities at Warsaw have now under consideration a project for the final elimination of the Polish elements still remaining in the administrative offices, the public schools, and courts of justice.

$500 Will be Given

For any case of Rheumatism which cannot be cured by Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy. The proprietors do not hide this offer, but print it in bold type on all their circulars, wrappers, printed matter and through the columns of newspapers everywhere. It will work wonders, one bottle will cure nearly every case. If the druggist has not got it he will order it, or it will be sent to any address by prepaid express on receipt of price, $5. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

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—OF THE—

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Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits and Home-made Candies.

B. G. Hollingsworth,
51 Person Street,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and Provision Dealer.

Jos. P. Cook,
N. E. Jamb Market Square,
Dealer in Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables.
The well-known Tidal Wave Flour a specialty. Free delivery in the city.

S. A. Phillips,
Person Street,
Dealer in General Merchandise.

MICELLANEOUS.

A. B. Williams,
Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

Pemberton's Book & Music House,
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

B. R. Taylor,
Person Street,
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

T. S. Lutterloh,
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

Martin House,
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

N. Ingram,
Manufacturer of Sausage,
Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

HARNESS.

C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

H. Whaley,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles and Whips, Collars and Robes. A Good Assortment on hand for Sale Cheap for Cash.
Remember the place: Hay Street.

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street.
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
Person Street.

Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
Old Street.
Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

J. R. McNeill & Son,
Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.

W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
Person Street,
Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store,
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

DRUGS, ETC.

H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

A. J. Cook & Co.,
Druggists and Pharmacists,
Paints and Oils, Garden Seeds.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

Geo. Rosenthal,
Hay Street.
Gent's Furnishings, Stylish Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, etc., for Men and Boys.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Hay Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons.
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 15, 1892.

WELCOME, GENERAL STEVENSON!

Before another issue of this paper, the guest of the State will have come and gone from among us. It does not need that we of this Cape Fear section of North Carolina should read the charming eulogy upon General Stevenson by ex-Governor Proctor Knott of Kentucky, elsewhere printed, for our own Governor Vance has told us "As to Stevenson, he's a splendid man!" Nor is it necessary to read what the wage-earners of his own town of Bloomington have to say of their neighbor, as also printed elsewhere, in contrast with what the wage-earning classs in Mr. Whitelaw Reid's profession have been saying about the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate. But his hosts in this ancient capital of North Carolina may with a distinct appropriateness call to mind that their guest is descended from the patriots of Mecklenburg; for they are of the stock of Mecklenburg's compeers of Liberty Point.

No event in the history of the State has been so gratifying to the pride of North Carolinians since the visit of Mr. Clay, in 1844. And no event in the history of this city has been so gratifying to the people of Fayetteville since the visit of General LaFayette in 1825.

In our Republican simplicity we may not be learned in the ceremonious art of the bestowal of the freedom of our city; but no "Freeman" of the Guildhall ever met a heartier welcome than yours will be here, General Stevenson.

CENTRALIZATION THE AIM OF BOTH.

We endeavored, last week, in commenting upon the remarkable letter of our correspondent B, on "The Wisdom of the Fathers and the Folly of the Sons," to fix the attention of our readers, particularly of our farming readers, upon the unmistakable steps which the Republican party has been taking, ever since the result at the polls in 1876 disclosed the election of a Democratic President, towards despotism through the centralization of the powers of the Federal government.

First, there was the deliberate theft of the Presidency by a Federal returning board called the Electoral Commission, operating through the States of Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, which States thereupon became simply State returning boards acting under the central Federal returning board. Or, as Mr. McDowall, in the debates at the Hillsboro Convention of 1788, on the subject of the Federal control of elections, said with prophetic wisdom, "But, sir, it points forward to the time when there will be no State Legislatures—to the consolidation of all the States. *The States will be kept up as boards of election.*"

Then there was the packing of the Supreme Court in President Grant's time. And now, very recently, as we all know, the packing of the Senate by the admission of the four Northwestern States, and the packing of the House of Representatives under Mr. Reed's revolutionary rules.

These things disclose the unmistakable drift of Republican legislation. The Force bill, which barely failed of becoming law two years ago, and which the Republican platform and President Harrison's letter of acceptance both demand, is the end.

But when we turn to the Third Party, we find precisely the same object in view. Not simply because the Third Party was expected to divide the Democracy and thus assist the Republicans to win in North Carolina and the other Southern States which Republicanism, pure and simple, had demonstrated its inability to control. But because a study of the Third Party's platform reveals the same underlying principle. The difference simply lies in the fact that the Republican platform was intended for Northern consumption—a pledge to the manufacturers whose fat was to be fried, and a sop to the grand army of the Republic whose votes needed to be retained; whereas the Third Party platform was intended for the South.

Taking up the Omaha platform, then, we find that these four planks constitute its stock in trade: Transportation; Land; Silver at 16 to 1; Government Issuance of Legal Tender Paper Money.

It will be found, upon examination, that the position of the Third party upon each one of these subjects is a direct blow at the Home Rule of the States in favor of the aggrandizement of the Federal government.

The Transportation plank (government ownership of railways) means the absolute enslavement of the people by taxing them fourteen thousand millions of dollars, in order to build up a Bureaucracy, a privileged official class of one and a half millions (the number of employes now required to run the railways of the United States) under the sole control of the central government. This would at once establish a condition of affairs to which Russian autocracy is but a flea-bite.

The Land plank, it will be observed, does not condemn the alien ownership of the public domain, the lands in the Territories belonging to the Federal government by the gift of Virginia and other States, which the Republican party has put in the power of alien syndicates to buy, in vast tracts, to the exclusion of bona-fide settlers; but it means that the right now enjoyed by the several States to decide for themselves whether or not their citizens are benefitted by the privilege of having the whole world's capital in competition with Wall Street's capital bidding up the value of their lands, shall be taken from them and transferred to the all-embracing Federal government.

The Silver plank, which means the coinage of silver at 16 to 1, means the bestowal by the Federal government of a value upon silver which it does not possess, at the expense of our farmers and other taxpayers. And this means another great stride towards the aggrandizement of the Federal government—this power to make and unmake values.

And, finally, the government issuance of Legal Tender Paper Money is but a step behind (if it be even that,) the madness of railway ownership by the Federal government; for, at $50 "per capita," or at $500 "per capita," it means two thousand millions, or twenty thousand millions, of taxes wrung from the people to create a huge corruption fund in the Federal Treasury—the getting out of which into circulation would bestow upon the party in power a control of the people greater than that of the Czar of Russia.

CAUSE AND EFFCT.

The Republican State convention, as our readers were informed last week, put out a full State ticket. The cause of this action—which six weeks ago, was one of the least likely things to happen—was what in vulgar parlance would be called Mr. Marion Butler's inability to "deliver the goods" which, in his bargain with the Republican party before Clinton, he had contracted to deliver. The cannonade of the Democratic press prevented further Democratic fusion with him, and put Democrats on their guard in the other Districts throughout the State. At the same time, it forced Mr. Butler to unmask himself in the Third Party convention at Raleigh. But as soon as Mr. Butler's Democratic mask was thus completely flung away, he was of no further value to the Republican Imperialists; his effort in conjunction with Mr. Loge Harris and Dr. Mott to secure the nomination of Col. Skinner—whose candidacy, Mr. Butler's next best card, might have defeated us—was unavailing, and Mr. Butler's consequent inefficiency as a go-between left the Republicans no alternative but to put out their State ticket.

This is all plain enough, now that our hind-sights avail.

As to the effect, it is the best opinion on all sides that the action of the Republican convention gives us the State.

THE SHIFTING OF THE WIND.

Politics in this State have moved with such tremendous pace in the past few weeks that it may be interesting, as it will certainly be encouraging to us, to call to mind what a fearful condition of uncertainty the Democratic party in North Carolina was in about the beginning of August.

Said a Raleigh telegram, about the time referred to, to the Greensboro *Record*: "Chairman Eaves, of the Republican committee, has received a letter from Secretary Foster, in which the latter expresses the desire that if anything can be done in the way of having an understanding between the Third party and the Republicans so as to split the Democratic party vote it shall be done."

Said Editor Loge Harris to the Washington *Post*: "The Republicans, if they act wisely, will not nominate a State ticket, but support the State ticket of the People's party, and this will undoubtedly defeat the Democrats.

"This is the only policy for the Republicans to pursue, and most of the Republican leaders announce that they will not support a Republican State ticket if it is nominated. My paper certainly will not. We propose to let the Third party and the Democratic party fight it out for the State offices, but we are going to make a hot fight to carry the State for the Republican national ticket, and we have every prospect for success if we can only induce the Harrison office holders to keep their fingers out of the pie. A committee will wait on Mr. Harrison after the September convention and endeavor to get him to use his influence to this end. The People's party will add greatly to Republican strenth in the national fight if we give them a clear field and work for their State ticket. They are opposed to allowing State affairs to fall into the hands of the Republicans, and if we antagonize them in this we need look for nothing except their giving their support to the Democratic party in the national election, while with three tickets in the field for President, and the People's party giving their ticket full support, the State can be carried overwhelmnly for Harrison."

But, then, the Sixth District Democratic Convontion was held on August 10th, and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention do re-affirm the time honored principles of the Democratic party enunciated in the National Democratic Convention at Chicago and the Democratic State Convention at Raleigh, and that we do pledge our earnest and hearty support to the nominees of those respective conventions—Adopted by the Sixth District Democratic Convention, Aug. 10, 1892.

And, about the 30th of August, the *Progressive Farmer* had so far caught up with the shifting of the wind that it asked in its issue of that date:

"If the supporters of the National People's party were to support the State Democratic ticket, would they share any of the appointment of office? In short, could or would a Democratic Governor elected in this way appoint any man who voted for Weaver a director of a railroad or any other apment? Betsy Bilkins will please answer. [Betsy says no.]"

And the wind had shifted four quarters when that wonderful conference took place at New York, about the beginning of September, between the National Republican Committee and the two wings of the North Carolina Republicans led by Editor Harris and Messrs. Russell, Settle and Glenn, on the one side, and Messrs. Eaves, Rollins and White, on the other. But Secretary Foster, who had come over to New York to "assist" the Committee, had "heard the news" from North Carolina; he and the committee went back on Mr. Harris; and the happy result for the Democrats is before us.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that Mr. Marion Butler justified his suspicious course before his final plunge at Raleigh by the claim that he was trying to hold the Alliance in the Democratic party; and that now, on the other hand, since his plunge, he declares that his purpose was to get the Alliance into the Third Party. That is interesting; but our correspondent is mistaken as to the particular time when Mr. Butler's final plunge took place. That interesting event occurred at Clinton, on the 20th of July, when Mr. Butler formally severed his connection with the Democratic party by his vote there to repudiate the Chicago platform.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Onslow delegate who said the Chicago platform expressed his notions of Democracy spoke a great truth.

* * * *

Candidate Harrison wants a "commission" to look after Federal elections. It will be remembered that we had a "commission" a few years ago to look after Mr. Tilden's election. No more commissions.

* * *

The Democrats have now carried Arkansas as well as Alabama, in the South; and their gains in the Vermont election last week, have thrown the New England Republicans into a spasm of fear for the rest of that cradle of Republicanism.

* * *

For years it has been the policy of the British Government, says the Goldsboro *Argus*, to provide against dependence upon this country, especially with regard to supplies of wheat and cotton. When this is accomplished, as now it very nearly is, a retaliatory tariff policy will be adopted by that Government that will bring our blatant home protectionists to everlasting grief.

* * *

The Republican-Weaver-Butler movement is simply an attack on Home Rule and Local Government. If left free to do so by the Federal government, the people can always be trusted to right anything in their county or State affairs which does not suit them. The machinery for doing so is under their eye and acts immediately in response to their will. The object of the Republican-Weaver-Butler combination is to trap the people into tieing themselves on the far-off questions, that are the Federal questions, which take so long to right once they have gone wrong.

* * *

See how the Republican and the Third Party doctrines run in similar grooves. The Republicans say that all they want is to increase the aggregate wealth of the nation, and they despise the Democratic doctrine that the *distribution* of wealth is what the people want. The Third Party says "More money," "More Money." "Pile up the 'per capita.'" "Increase the currency." But the Democratic says "Money so increased goes where money now is."

What the people want is the *distribution* of money, which State banks will afford. The making of more money without changing the present system of distribution would produce the billionaire in place of the millionaire!"

* * *

Says the New Berne Journal: "We cannot too earnestly insist upon the election of the Democratic State ticket. Its paramount importance must be admitted by all. Republican national administration can be endured, but Republican State administration in North Carolina would be intolerable." Has our excellent contemporary forgotten the Federal reconstruction of North Carolina which took place in spite of—as a matter of fact, in consequence of—the election of a Democratic State administration under Johnson's Proclamation? If Mr. Harrison and a Republican-Weaverite Congress should be elected this November in consequence of our trading national offices for local, as Mr. Butler wanted us to do at Clinton, Governor Carr and a Democratic Legislature would be compelled to receive orders from Washington, or abdicate!

A CONTRAST.

Democratic Practice Versus Republican Profession.

[Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Republican.]

Last evening a large number of the miners of the McLean County Coal company, of which Mr. Adlai E. Stevenson is president, called at the Stevenson residence. The company assembled at the coal shaft shortly after 7 o'clock, and headed by the drum corps proceeded to the house of Mr. Stevenson where they were warmly welcomed. As the procession neared the residence Mr. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson and Mr. Stevenson's aged mother viewed the long line of men from the window. The brothers of A. E. Stevenson assisted the entertaining and, as the large company filed into the house, Mr. Stevenson grasped each by the hand, warmly welcoming all with a special greeting. Mr. Lewis G. Stevenson assisted his father at the door. The rooms were soon crowded. Each miner wore a pretty bouquet pinned upon the lapel of his coat. It was certainly an event for the men as they stood in the elegant house and partook of the hospitality of their president.

As soon as quiet could be restored Mr. Radford, pit boss at the shaft, standing in the hallway, addressed Mr. Stevenson, reading his speech from a manuscript, as follows:

Mr. Stevenson—We have called upon you, this evening, to extend our most hearty congratulations for the honor so recently bestowed upon you. To be nominated to the office of Vice President, the second highest position in the gift of the people, is an honor of which one may well feel proud; and, as citizens of the town in which you live, we are proud of the great distinction, and especially are we proud of the fact that this honor has been bestowed upon one with whom we have been so closely allied in a business way for so many years.

It is with much gratification that we can look back over the past years that we have been in the employ of the McLean County Coal company, for in all these years no pay day has ever passed that we have not been paid our wages in full. But few disagreements have ever arisen, and these were quickly and amicably settled, and we can remember no instance where you have ever treated us either unfairly or unkindly, and many a happy home has been erected in the village of Stevensonville that never would have been there except for the kindness and consideration shown many of us both by yourself and brothers.

These things we have not forgotten, and we are here this evening to extend in the warmest terms our hearty congratulations, feeling assured that in you we have a friend—one that will stand for right and one that has the laboring man's interest at heart.

I have been asked by my fellow laborers to make this acknowledgment to you, and we have come this evening for the purpose, not as any political organization—for we represent both of the great political parties—but as your friend and colaborers to extend our hands and best wishes for your success always.

As Mr. Radford spoke Mr. Stevenson seemed deeply touched by the presence of so many men of the company and by the kindly words of Mr. Radford. In response he said:

"*Mr. Radford and Gentlemen*—I has been my good fortune on more than one occasion to witness manifestations of the kindly feelings entertained towards me by my neighbors and fellow townsmen. But I can say to you in perfect candor that your visit to-night and your words of kindness have touched me more deeply than I have ever been touched before.

"It is indeed gratifying to know that the most cordial relations exist between the officers of our company and all of those who are employed in its service. As has truly been said by your chairman, but few disagreements have ever occurred between yourselves and the company, and these have been amicably adjusted. During the time I have been president of the company no disagreement or misunderstanding of any kind has arisen. I was more than gratified at the remark of Mr. Radford that I had not only treated you with justice, but always with kindness. I have certainly aimed to do so.

"I will say now, and those of you who have been in our employ since the sinking of the shaft, more than twenty years ago, know the statement to be correct, that during all these years no pay day has ever passed without each miner and other employe being paid his wages in full. You will pardon me for saying in this connection that on many occasions during these years Mr. Scott, Mr. Graham, my brothers and myself have borrowed the money out of the bank that each of you might promptly receive your wages.

"Mr. Radford has referred to the fact that many of you have homes of your own in the village of Stevensonville, paid for out of your earnings at the mine. It has been a source of great pleasure to my brothers and myself that our efforts to enable each of you to procure a comfortable home has met with much gratifying success.

"The most kindly and cordial feeling should ever exist between the employer and employes. All disagreements should be settled either by conferences or by arbitration. It has been my firm conviction for years that organization looking solely to the bettering of their condition and the protection of their rights, is a necessity to the wage earners. I will detain you gentlemen with but an additional suggestion. It is this: by appropriate legislation when needed, but especially by the management of all the industrial enterprises in this country, the hours of toil should be lessened. This would give to the wage earner more time for rest, for self-improvement and for the enjoyment of his home and the society of his family. Again, gentlemen, I thank you for this visit, and I take pleasure now in tendering you the hospitality of my home."

Mr. Stevenson was greeted with continued applause at the close of his speech. Then ensued a merry time, in which all were made to feel at home. The assembly was considerably larger than was expected, but were entertained in the most hospitable manner. Ice cream and cake were served throughout the parlors and cigars are passed liberally around. Mr. Stevenson engaged in animated conversation with the men, exchanging the usual pleasantries of the evening. Soon after the guests had been served they departed for their homes.

The affair was arranged by the miners and it is said was first suggested by Mr. Charles Elstrom. It was desired to make the event entirely a non-political one, and this it seemed to be from the number of men present.

GRANDSON OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William G. Ewing Will Accompany Gen. Stevenson During the Campaign.

Chairman Simmons had received the following interesting letter from Hon. William G. Ewing, of Chicago, the law partner of Mr. Stevenson: "I am just in receipt of your letter inviting me to North Carolina to participate with Gen. Stevenson in the campaign. Immediately after the national convention General Stevenson exacted a promise from me to accompany him to North Carolina, and I look forward with much pleasure to this contemplated visit to your State. North Carolina was the birthplace of my mother and father, and their ancestors for generations are buried in your soil, so that in a very large sense I feel in going to North Carolina that I am going among kith and kin. I am just on the eve of starting East to take part in the campaign on Monday, prior to the State election and will go directly from the East to join General Stevenson in North Carolina.

Stevenson and Ewing—Their Journey Through the State.

Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice-president of the United States, and the Hon. W. G. Ewing, of Illinois, will address the people of North Carolina at the following times and places: Asheville, September 15; Raleigh, September 16; Charlotte, September 17; Winston, September 19; Fayetteville, September 21, at night; Goldsboro, September 22.

Gens. Stevenson and Ewing will reach Asheville on the morning of the 15th, and will travel through the State in special Pullman car on the following schedule, to wit: Leave Asheville, via R. & D. railroad, Thursday, 15th September, 5 p. m., stopping at Hickory at 8:30 p. m., for supper, arriving at Raleigh on Friday 16th, 8 a. m. Leave Raleigh 6:30 p. m.; arrive at Durham 7:30 p. m. Leave Durham 10:30 p. m.; arrive Charlotte, Saturday, 17th, 8 a. m.; leave Charlotte 5 p. m.; arrive at Statesville 7 p. m., on the 17th; leave Statesville 11 p. m.; arrive Winston 8, a. m., Sunday 18th; leave Winston Monday 19th 6 p. m., arrive at Greensboro 7 p. m., leave Greensboro via C. F. & Y. V. Ry., Monday night 19th, 11 p. m.; arrive at Fayetteville, Tuesday 20th, 7 a. m., leave Fayetteville, Wednesday 21st, 4 p. m., arrive at Wilmington, Wednesday 21st, 7 p. m., leave Wilmington via A. C. L., Thursday 22d, 8 a. m., arrive at Goldsboro 11 a. m., leave Goldsboro Thursday 22d, 6 p. m.; arrive at Rocky Mount 7:30 p. m. leave Rocky Mount Friday 23d, 4:03 a. m. and arrive at Richmond, Va., 7:40 a. m.

While in North Carolina Gen. Stevenson and Ewing will be the guests of the State Association of Democratic clubs.

R. H. COWAN, Secretary. F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman, State Dem. Ex. Com.

STATE PRESS ON THE ISSUES &c.

There is a spirit or tone of apology in the speech of many who are disposed to admit the Democratic party should have nominated some other than Grover Cleveland for our national standard-bearer.

This is decidedly unwise. Grover Cleveland needs no apology. He is the greatest living American. He was born and reared in humble, but honorable circumstances. He came from the masses; is today and always has been a friend of the masses, and thinks more about alleviating their wrongs than any other hero of the people. His record is open to all; it is now a part of the nation's history. All seekers of truth can inspect it, and if they do, we challenge them to find one act that shows anything but devoted zeal to the welfare of the country.

Never in the history of the world has any man been so grossly misrepresented and abused. Many of those who are so bitterly against him, and make so many charges against him, are not informed as to his true record. They have been misled by some wicked and designing organs. One organ in North Carolina has advised the people to believe nothing they see in the press. It has taught its readers to read nothing else, and to believe nothing any man says about political affairs. Truth, eternal truth, could be found in its columns and hardly anywhere else. Having thus trained its readers, it now publishes sweeping generalities about the Democratic candidates which are false and untrue. It evidently believes the ears of the people have been stopped, but in this it is mistaken. Their eyes are being opened to the truth. People are learning Grover Cleveland's record, and so far in her history North Carolina has always been true to her friends and grateful for favors. Our leaders and orators can do no better than to hold up the unimpeachable record of Grover Cleveland before the people of North Carolina. We do not fear that any Democrat who has stood by the party because he believed in it will cast a vote against Grover after studying his record.

ADLAI STEVENSON.

Ex-Gov. Proctor Knott's Reminiscences of the Democratic Candidate.

To the Editor of the World:

My acquaintance with Mr. Stevenson, which began with the opening of the Forty-fourth Congress, soon ripened into an intimacy which enabled me to become thoroughly familiar with every phase of his character, and my estimate of his many admirable qualities may be truly summarized in the single statement that, taken all in all, he comes as near filling my highest ideal of a model gentleman as any one I ever saw. I do not allude to his attainments as a lawyer, to his ability as a statesman, nor to any of those varied talents which have given him such a just distinction among the prominent men of the times. These are known and conceded by intelligent people everywhere. I refer to the gentle virtues so constantly illustrated in all the relations of his private life—the unaffected kindness of disposition, the purity of thought, the guileless candor, the fealty to truth, the harmless mirth, the forgetfulness of self, the tender regard for the rights and feelings of others and the genuine sympathy with all around him, which make him the prince of companions and the paragon of friends, which clothe his presence with perpetual sunshine and fill his household with domestic affection and happiness.

In fact, I have rarely heard his name mentioned since I first knew him without involuntarily recurring to the quaint but exquisite eulogy of Sir Thomas More upon his pseudo friend at Antwerp:

"I do not know if there be anywhere to be found a more learned or better bred man. He is so civil to all men and yet so particularly kind to his friends, and is so full of candor and affection that there is not, perhaps, above one or two to be found anywhere that is in all respects so perfect a friend as he is. He is extraordinarily modest—there is no artifice in him—and yet no man has more of a prudent simplicity than he has. His conversation was so pleasant and so innocently cheerful that his company did in a great measure lessen my longings to go back to my own country and to my wife and children which an absence of four months has quickened very much."

The conversation of Mr. Stevenson is not only "pleasant and innocently cheerful," but carries with it a certain indescribable charm which renders him the very soul and centre of every social circle in which he may be thrown. Whether surrounded by a group of unlettered laborers, or at a state dinner with Cabinet Ministers, Senators and diplomats, there is the same absence of everything like self-consciousness—the same unaffected deference to those around him, and the same quiet, unobtrusive modesty, yet the same originality of thought, the same manliness of sentiment, the same sparkle of inoffensive wit, and the same naivete of humor which invariably impart to his conversation an enchantment as irresistible as it is inimitable. Despising the role of "Sir Oracle," and with a good, sound contempt for the social nuisance known as "The Monologist," he has cultivated the art of silence as well as the art of speech. His words are "like apples of gold in pictures of silver," because they are always "fitly spoken," and many a time I have heard him referred to as the very life of an entertainment in which he had seemed to have taken less part than any one else present, simply from his rare power of saying the right thing at the right time and in the right way.

I have frequently thought, and it is no doubt true, that the singular fascination of Mr. Stevenson as a colloquialist is due to the fact that many of the finer qualities of his nature are constantly though quite unconsciously reflected in his ordinary intercourse with his fellow-men of whatever condition or degree. As I have already said, he is as much at home and equally as entertaining in a crowd of illiterate laborers as with a company of the most distinguished statesmen or in a circle of the highest literary culture, and it is simply because he has the same respect for genuine manhood whether he finds it in the sumptuous palace of the millionaire or the humble cottage of the honest toiler. With him "rank is but the guinea's stamp; the man's the gowd for a' that." He never estimates merit by the accident of birth or the advantages of wealth or position. While he would not, to save his life, "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee where thrift might follow fawning," he is always ready to extend the hand of friendly sympathy to real worth under whatever circumstances he may find it.

And so, too, I have no doubt that the simple, unconscious suavity of manner which invariably characterizes his intercourse with rich and poor alike is due to that sensitive regard to the rights of others, the delicate, ever-present sense of justice which constitutes the leading trait in his character, and is as conspicuously visible in the conduct of his private affairs as in his discharge of public duty. It has often occurred to me that he would not know how to do an unjust or an unkind thing to anybody or under any circumstances.

In my estimation, however, the most pleasing feature in Mr. Stevenson's character is the absolute purity of his thought, the unfailing consistency of his moral conduct. A professed believer in the sublime truths of the Christian religion, he never by word or deed affords grounds for even a suspicion of the sincerity of his faith. I have never known a more blameless life. Throughout an intercourse of exceptional intimacy, running through nearly twenty years, I have never known him to utter, under any circumstances, a single syllable savoring of profanity, irreverence or impurity.

Testing everything in the light of truth and by the standard of correct ethics, there is a blunt honesty in his convictions upon all subjects which he never fails to defend with a manly independence which commands the respect of every one, however much he may differ from him, yet always with that respectful regard for the opinions of others which to the unprejudiced mind is the highest evidence of the sincerity of his own. It is consequently matter for but little surprise that he is so universally esteemed by those who know him irrespective of religious persuasion or political predilection.

There is with Mr. Stevenson, as I have already said, a perrenial flow of innocent wit and gentle humor, gushing up from the depths of a joyous and kindly nature, which impart to his conversation a zest quite impossible to describe. They are peculiar to himself and defy either imitation or reproduction. There is a spontaneity, a naturalness, a sort of lambent beauty in his flashes of mirth that cannot be transferred to paper. If they could be I might swell this letter to a volume with the gems of quiet but brilliant raillery with which I have often known him to enliven an evening's entertainment. I will venture to repeat but one of his *mots*, not that it is by any means among the most striking, but because it related to himself.

I happened to be present when he met his cousins, Mr. McKenzie, of Kentucky, and Mr. Davidson, of Florida, for the first time on the floor of the House, and remarked that it was as pleasing as it was unusual to see three cousins, after long years of separation, meet as Representatives in Congress from three different States. "Yes," replied Mr. Stevenson, quick as a flash of lightning and with that peculiar twinkle in his eye which gave the real point to his *jeu d'esprit*, "and *ours* is not *much* of an office-seeking family, either." He could well afford to be the butt of his own witticism, for if there is an instance in the annals of modern politics, not only of "the office seeking the man," but finding the right one at that, it is to be found in the career of Adlai E. Stevenson.

The character of this most estimable man is a choice theme with me, and I fear I have already lingered too long upon him, even if it were necessary to advert to the honesty, ability and fidelit, with which he has discharged every public duty committed to his trust. All that is part of the familiar history of the times, however, and I have simply to congratulate the country upon the nomination of two such singularly pure, upright and patriotic citizens as himself and his illustrious colleague on the Democratic ticket for the two highest offices known to our Government.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAMVASS.

The gentlemen named below will address the voters of the State at the times and places named:

R. A. Doughton and G. W. Sanderlin.

Averysboro, Harnett county, Sept. 15.
Little River Academy, Cumberland county Sept. 16.
W. N. Williams' Mills, Cumberland county, September 17.
Red Springs, Robeson county September 19.

G. W Sanderlin and Jas. T. LeGrand.

Williamson's, Richmond county, September 20.
Smith's school house, Richmond county, Sept. 21.

G. W. Sanderlin and J. L. Lockhart.

Morven, Anson county, Sept. 22.
White's Store, Anson county, September 23.

S. H. Rean.

Ashboro, Randolph county, Sept. 20.
Harper's X Road's, Chatham county, Sept. 21.
W. P. Hadley's, Chatham county, Sept. 22.
Siler City, Chatham county Sept. 23.
Cheek's Shops, Chatham county, Sept. 24.
Merry Oaks, Chatham County, Sept. 26.
Pittsboro, Chatham County, Sept 27.

E. C. Beddingfield.

Geddes' Gin, Cumberland Co, Friday, Sept. 16.
Williams' Mill, Cumberland Co. Saturday, Sept. 17.
Owensville, Sampson Co. Monday, Sept. 19.
Ingold, Sampson Co. Tuesday, Sept 20.
Goshen Academy, Sampson Co. Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Wallace, Duplin Co. Thursday, Sept. 22.
Hallsville, Duplin Co. Friday, Sept. 23.

B. F. Grady and John G. Shaw.

Warsaw, Duplin, Thursday Sept. 15th.
Kenansville, Duplin, (at night, Thursday, September 15th.
Hallsville, Duplin, Friday, Sept. 16th.
Clinton, Sampson, Saturday, Sept. 17th.
Cedar Creek, Cumberland, Monday, September 19th.
Bladenboro, Bladen, Thursday, September 22d.
Butler's Shop, Cumberland, Friday, September 23d.
Cottonade, Cumberland, Saturday, September 24th.
Jonesboro, Moore, Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Carthage, Moore, Wednesday, Sept. 28th.
Bensalem, Moore, Thursday, Sept 29th.
Pocket School House, Moore, Friday, September 30th.
Lillington, Harnett, Monday, Oct. 3rd.
Barbecue, Harnett, Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Turner's X Roads, Harnett, Wednesday, Oct. 5th.
Dunn, Harnett, Thursday, Oct. 6th.
Mingo Lodge, Sampson, Friday, Oct. 7th.
Godwin, Cumberland, Saturday, Oct. 8th.
Jacksonville, Onslow, Wednesday, Oct. 12th.
Catherine Lake, Onslow, Thursday, Oct. 13th.
Richlands, Onslow, Friday, Oct. 14th.
Morton's Mill, Onslow, Saturday, Oct. 15th.
Beulahville, Duplin, Monday, Oct. 17th.
Tuckahoe, Jones, Tuesday, Oct. 18th.
Trenton, Jones, Wednesday, Oct. 19th.
Tuscarora, Craven, Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Newbern, Craven, (at night), Thursday, Oct. 20th.
Vanceboro, Craven, Friday, Oct. 21st.

Lumber Bridge Items.

LUMBERBRIDGE, N. C., Sept. 12, '92.

MR. EDITOR:—Everyone we have met seems interested in polities and education. The Democrats have nominated T. A. McNeill and J. S. Oliver for the House of Representatives; Col. E. F. McRae for Senate; Hector McEachern for Sheriff; John H. Morrison for Register of Deeds; Gus McLean for Treasurer; Dr. R. F. Lewis Coroner; Wellington Wishart for Surveyor.

A Cleveland and Carr Club was organized on the 3rd inst. with an enrollment of 102 members. The membership we learn is now 150.

Messrs. A. G. Little and Pat McGeachy left last week for Davidson College.

The Lumberbridge High School opened on the 5th inst. and has an enrolment of 61 pupils. This is the largest opening the school has had for several years.

Capt. Edwin W. Kerr, of Clinton, was here last week to enter his son Lofton Kerr in the Lumberbridge High School.

Mrs. Cattie McQueen is visiting her cousin Mrs. McDonald.

J. W. Cobb, Esq., and family have returned from a pleasant visit to Columbus county.

Mr. John McGeachey, of St. Paul's, was here last week accompanied by his daughters Misses Katie and Bettie. Miss Katie will remain and attend school here.

We were glad to see Mr. W. Murry McPherson of historic 71st in town to-day.

Mrs. Neill Shaw and Miss Florence Little visited Fayetteville last week.

Miss Mattie Little has returned from Cumberland, where she has been visiting Miss Mary McArthur.

It Should be in Every House.

J. B Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

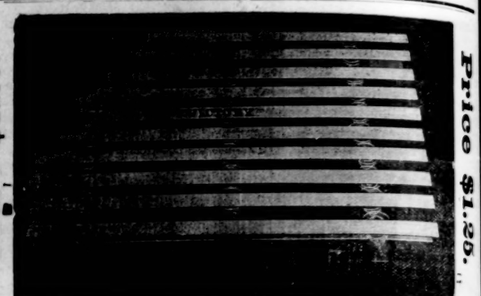
We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire heal h and sweet breath. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Sept. 1, 1892—1y



Price $1.25.

Grand Midsummer Bargains!

Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

WILLIAM B. LaFAR,

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER.

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

July 7, 1892—tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turning work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.

☞ ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. ☜

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

MUSIC.

MISS NELLIE HAIGH will open school for instruction on the Piano and Organ at the residence of her father on Dick Street, September 19th, 1892. For terms, &c., apply to MISS NELLIE HAIGH.

Sept. 1, 1892—1m

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Cougs, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.

Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

WILSON, N. C.,

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices take orders, etc. My fall stock embracing all the

Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. A. CRAWFORD,
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building.
Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.

July 21, 1891—tf

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad. Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

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FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK. Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
CROATAN.....Saturday, Sept 3
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Sept 10

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Sept. 3
CROATAN.....Saturday, Sept 10

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Aug 30
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Sept 6

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For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Walter Watson's Grocery Store,

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.

FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES

TOBACCO, SNUFF,

CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

For Sale.

That

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1892.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance).....1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞ **All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

The Republican majority in Maine has been greatly reduced.

Hope Cotton Mills.

Mr. W. F. Beach, of Philadelphia, succeeds Mr. Cotton as Supt. of Hope Cotton Mills, while Mr. Cotton succeeds the late Mr. Gadsby as Sec'y.

Challenge.

Mr. W. H. Battley, of Carthage, respectfully challenges any man in the State to fight to a finish for the light weight championship under the Queensbury rules at 138 lbs.

Next attraction at Opera House.

The manager of the Opera House has been fortunate enough to secure the services of the Fayetteville Cornet Band as orchestra for the coming season. There is a rare treat in store for lovers of music—next attraction Killarney & the Rhine, Sept. 23rd.

Special Rates.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. authorizes the sale of round trip tickets on account of the Naval Veterans Convention to be held in Baltimore, Md. Tickets on sale Sept. 17th to 20th, with extreme limit Oct. 10th, 1892, at the following rates: Fayetteville, $2.00; Greensboro, $9.95; Sanford, $11.95; Maxton, $13.15; Wilmington, $13.10; Bennettsville, S. C., $13.85. Passengers will be allowed stop over privileges.

Barlow Bros. Minstrels.

The theatrical season was opened last week in this city by Barlow Bros. Minstrels. The audience was evidently in a good humor and in kindness of heart applauded frequently when applause seemed slightly misplaced. Taken altogether the show was about as poor as ever appeared here, and about its only redeeming feature was the fact that the performance was cut short.

A Strange Case.

Esquire Overby informed the OBSERVER reporter of a most remarkable incident which took place during the trial of two boys charged with arson, which was held before him last Tuesday. The mother of the boys stated that she knew a lot of lies would be sworn to against her sons, and that she hoped any one who did so would drop speechless. During the course of her evidence the woman herself became speechless or rather she fainted; a very singular coincidence indeed.

Weaverite County Convention.

The Third Party met in Convention at the court house in this city last Saturday and nominated the following county ticket:

For the Senate—T. S. Lutterloh.
House—C. C. McLelland & J. C. Currie.
Sheriff—McDuffie Geddie.
Register of Deeds—J. S. Evans.
Treasurer—D. K. Ray.

All the candidates have heretofore been Democrats except T. S. Lutterloh who has always been a Republican.

General Stevenson's Escort.

Messrs. W. J. Green, E. J. Hale and A. B. Williams are the members from this city of the committee of twenty appointed by President Carr of the North Carolina State Association of Democratic clubs—whose guest General Stevenson will be during his North Carolina tour—to meet the next vice-President of the United States at Asheville to day and accompany him to Raleigh.

The above named gentlemen left for Asheville on Tuesday by the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

Fine Marble Work.

During the past summer Messrs. Goodwin & Remsburg have selected some very handsome monuments and tablets, among which is the monument to Miss Alice Jones, a tablet to Mr. John C. Haigh and quite recently a monument to the wife of Mr. W. S. Sheetz. This work reflects great credit upon this enterprising firm and should convince our people that they are throughly competent to do a first-class piece of work. There is no reason for our citizens sending away for marble work when they can get such superior work at home.

Programme.

We are indebted to Capt. Jas. D. McNeill for the following programme for Wednesday the 21st:

The Cavilcade will form at Park House at 9:30 o'clock sharp. The column will form, facing West, immediately after the F. L. I. Band chariot. The first piece of artillery, "The Democrat," will be packed on Harrington Hill; the second piece, "Zeb Vance," will take position at the old Arsenal, on Ramsay St. At 10 o'clock "The Democrat" will fire the first salute which will be the signal for the column to move, which it will do by a counter march the right down Hay St., thence through Green to Harrington Height. During the march guns will fire alternately every five minutes until the column reaches the height, where the distinguished guests are received; a green flag will be raised as a signal for the artillery to resume the salute as the column makes a return march to the stand, erected in front of the Park House where the address will be delivered.

Hon. Geo. M. Rose will introduce Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson. After his address Hon. W. J. Green will introduce Hon. W. F. Ewing. At the close of the addresses the distinguished guests will hold a reception when they will be glad to greet the Democracy of the Cape Fear section.

Mr. Ed. Kyle made a flying visit home last week.

The Republican Convention.

The 3rd Congressional Convention of the Republican party met in this city last Friday, and was called to order by Hiram Brown, (colored) temporary chairman. The roll of counties was then called, and all were found to be represented except Onslow. During the absence of the committee on credentials, several speeches were made by the bosses, in which they praised the Republican party for its glorious victory over the Confederacy, and the present prosperity of the country under the so-called protection laws, during which ranting not a single argument was made to show that the Southern farmer or merchant was benefited by such laws, or was even prosperous under them, as of course they could not.

The next business was the election of a permanent chairman, to which Judge Buxton of this city, was chosen, and secretary to which a negro, was elected.

The most curious feature of the whole proceedings occurred when the five candidates, who were seeking the nomination for Congress, one after another stood up and asserted each his special qualifications for the position, and his claims on the Republican party. These speeches were full of self-praise and direful insinuations against each other, such as delegates having been bought and the nomination having been decided the night before in caucus, &c.

Another curious but not uncommon thing in such conventions was that, although nearly all the delegates were negroes, yet the few whites present ran things to suit themselves without regard to the negroes, and without their seeming to care therefor.

A Mr. Clark, an officer in the Yankee army, who fought with Weaver to uphold the Constitution, was nominated for Congress. Oscar J. Spears, who gloried in Abraham Lincoln and his cause, was chosen for elector.

Altogether it was a most disgusting spectacle, and we only wish that all the Democrats who have joined the Third party could have witnessed it, so they could see what kind of thing it is they are aiding to place in power.

German.

One of the most delightful dances of the season took place at the Hotel La Fayette Tuesday night, under the auspices of the Old North State German Club. Remsburg's Orchestra furnished splendid music, and was highly complimented on all sides. The following couples participated:

Miss Clara Hodges, Little River Academy, white silk, diamonds, with A. B. Williams, Jr.
Miss Kate Bernard, Wilmington, white mull, nat. flowers, with J. C. Thomson, Jr.
Miss Stanly Atkins, Richmond, white cheffon, diamonds, with W. H. Slocomb.
Miss Belle Barker, tulle over red, diamonds and pearls, with J. D. Williams, Jr.
Miss Grace Barker, white silk mull, nat. flowers and diamonds, with J. R. Williams.
Miss Laura Banks, white silk mull, nat. flowers, with C. H. Haigh.
Miss Laura Glover, yellow silk warp, diamonds, with Jennings Pemberton.
Miss Nellie Haigh, white dotted swiss muslin, with Frank Kyle.
Miss Maggie McNeill, cream silk mull, with P. R. Slocomb.
Miss Laura Pemberton, white crepe de chene, diamonds, with W. G. Moore.
Miss Georgia Worth, pale blue albetross, with C. B. Ledbetter.
Miss Maggie Mallett, pink henrietta, hyacinths, with Marsden Haigh.
Miss Beck Haigh, white cheffon, with J. B. Tillinghast.
Miss Alice Pemberton, yellow crepe de chene, rubies, with R. B. King.
Miss Ruth Smith, white lace over cream silk, with I. P. Overbaugh.
Miss Bert McDuffie, nile green crepe de chene, diamonds, with H. C. Smith.
Miss Alice Pemberton, black net, gold trimmings, with E. E. Gorham.
Miss Eliza Williams, white silk, diamonds, with T. M. Turrentine.
Miss Mamie Haigh, blue bengaline, with H. M. Pemberton.
Miss Ava Allen, crepe de chene, natural flowers, with Cameron McRae.
Miss Nellie Matthews, white mull, with W. F. Leak.
Miss Bettie Evans, white mull, flowers and diamonds, with J. E. Hawley.

Forsythe's Strong Endorsement of Cleveland and the Democratic Platform.

Our readers will be glad to see what sound Democracy our distinguished former townsmen, Hon. Thos. H. Sutton, is preaching to the party in his new home. Says the Winston *Sentinel*, in its account of the recent Forsythe County Convention:

The following resolutions, introduced by Col. Thos. H. Sutton, were read before the convention and passed without a dissenting voice:

The Democratic party of Forsythe county in convention assembled this 3rd day of September, 1892, do hereby reaffirm and pledge unwavering devotion to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party of our fathers as taught to us by the great leader of the past, and believe that in the supremacy of the same lies the only hope of an overburdened and tax-ridden people.

We send cordial greeting to the national Democracy and commend their good work at the great convention at Chicago, and pledge ourselves to stand by and fight for the principles of the platform there adopted and the persons there nominated.

In Grover Cleveland we recognize a man and statesman, the like of which this county has never seen since the days of Andrew Jackson, for his sublime courage and far seeing capacity for the good of the people who are now overburdened with unnecessary taxation and oppressive wrongs by the Republican party.

We stand for ex-President Cleveland and that noble North Carolinian, Gen. A. E. Stevenson, and pledge our every effort for their election and also that of the entire State and county ticket.

We denounce the force bill and every kindred measure tending to slave or degrade the free people of this State and nation.

Misses Mary and Kate Smith left yesterday for New York where they will make purchases for their millinery establishment.

Remember that Gen. Stevenson will be here on next Wednesday. Come hear him.

Honors to Dr. Hunter.

Dr. T. M. Hunter, of this city, recently received a telegram from Dr. Henry W. Morgan, Dean of the Department of Dentistry, of the great Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, to the following effect:

Dr. T. M. Hunter:

Could you accept demonstratorship in Vanderbilt Dental College from October to March. What could you come for.

HENRY W. MORGAN.

Dr. Hunter's reply was as follows:

Business such could not accept demonstratorship for any reasonable sum.

In a letter subsequently received by Dr. Hunter from Dr. Morgan the latter thus expresses his regret at Dr. Hunter's decision:

This offer was a tribute to your merit, believing from what I knew of you and your dear old father, that you could more than acceptably discharge the duties and probably add somewhat to the laurels you have already won; and at the same time keep up the standard of our corps of teachers. Our Faculty is very proud of our graduate and the stand they have taken in the world as men and professional dentists—and I am one to believe that a thoroughly competent demonstrator does much towards elevating the ideas and properly directing the energies of the dental student.

Sunday School Convention.

The third annual Convention of Quwhiffle township was called to order at Sandy Grove Church, by the president, J. C. Currie, Aug. 25th, 1892. The convention was opened with singing, reading a portion of scripture, and prayer. After the opening exercises Capt. W. M. Black, of Maxton, spoke first of the object of Sunday School work, founding his remarks upon that portion of scripture found in Mark 13th chap., 34th verse. The speaker emphasized each word: The Lord gave every man his work, not my work, nor your work, nor some one else's work, but his own work. The example of Paul, after his conversion when he asked, "Lord what will thou have me to do," was referred to as a willing worker. Moses was also cited as one who wanted to be excused from his work; but the Lord fully met all his excuses. The fact that we have not found out what to do, does not excuse us. If we ask the Lord he will show us what to do.

The Sunday School affords a great opportunity for all to work in. The two great objects of the Sunday School are: 1st. To convert everybody to Christ. 2d. To build up christians in biblical knowledge. Under the 2d division of his discourse, "management," Capt. Black presented some valuable thoughts somewhat as follows: A change of officers annually, or an election or appointment annually, even if the same ones should be re-elected. Superintendents should appoint their teachers. These appointments may be sanctioned by the church courts, under whose jurisdiction they should properly come.

One hour should be spent each Sabbath in the Sunday School. One half devoted to the recitation of the lesson, the other half to the opening and closing exercises.

There should be no habitual visitors in the Sabbath Schools. Collection by classes were advocated. Also punctuality in opening and closing.

Music should be considered part of the worship in which all should participate. An organ and plenty of books were recommended as valuable aids to Sunday School music.

The teacher should be at his post every Sunday on time. He should use tact. He ought to be a christian. Christians ought to know that they are saved and work to save others. The International series of Quarterlies and Monthlies are valuable helps, and should be studied at home. The Bible should be used on recitation. The teacher should use his own questions which naturally arise from a heart and mind full of the subject he proposes to teach. The christian armour described in the 6th chapter of Eph. was recommended for teachers and Sunday School workers. They are to take the shield of faith, the helmet of Salvation and the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. This word is to be diligently used, and the Lord has promised that it shall be sharp, and that it shall cut, and not return unto him void, but it shall prosper in the thing whereto he hath sent it, and that it shall accomplish that which he pleases. Thus will God's word be exalted. Superintendants, teachers and scholars were earnestly appealed to to use the opportunities afforded them by the Sunday School and the Bible.

At the close of Mr. Black's address the Lord's prayer was repeated in concert, whereupon the convention adjourned till 2:30 P. M.

The evening session opened with singing and devotional exercises. Reports from the different schools were then heard.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: J. C. Currie, President; John McNeill, Vice-President; A. C. Munroe, Sec'y; Miss Sallie Sinclair, Treasurer. Several pieces having been sung by the choir, Mr. J. W. McLauchlin, of Raeford, addressed the convention. Mr. McLauchlin having taken "The Field," as his subject, contrasted the work of the present age with that of the past. Although the days of persecution have past, yet there is a great work to be done in order to offset the sophistry and infidellty of the present age. All may engage in this work by going out into destitute regions, and by some kind word or act inducing others to come into the Sunday School. Two questions arise, "what is my work, and how am I to do it?" Do what is nearest you. All of us can perform some work which presents itself in various forms. Those who have no church privileges may be brought into the Sunday School, and there made successful workers. The Sunday School is bringing the people of various denominations nearer together. Even from a selfish motive it will pay to endeavor to make efficient Sunday School workers. For he who is faithful in the Sabbath School will do to depend upon in other callings. The contest between good and evil is one in which we may all engage without fear. With reference to teachers the speaker remarked that they ought to impress upon their pupils that it is God's word that they are teaching. Hence they should be examples to their pupils. Question—what should be done with grown up persons who cannot read? Answer by Capt. Black. They should be taught the scriptures in the Sabbath School just as a child is taught! By reading to them and telling them the story of the lesson. A teacher for every pupil of this kind was recommended.

After singing another piece or two the convention was closed with prayer by J. W. McLauchlin.

A. C. MUNROE, Sec'y.

People and their Movements.

Dr. H. G. Hill, of Maxton, was in the city the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Smith and family have returned home.

We had a pleasant call yesterday from Dr. K. A. Blue of Laurinburg.

Mr. T. E. Dudley, of Bennettsville, S. C., was in the city the past week.

Gen. A. G. Brady has returned home, after a pleasant trip to the North.

Mr. C. A. Goodwin, of Raleigh, spent two days in the city the past week.

Mrs. W. N. Williams has returned home after a pleasant stay in Mount Airy.

Mr. Lash, President of C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, spent a few days in the city last week.

Mr. Walker Hanks, of the Standard Oil Company, has been spending a few days here.

His numerous friends were glad to see Mr. J. L. Prior, of Raleigh, in the city last week.

Mr. Archie McDuffie left yesterday for New York, where he resumes his studies in medicine.

Mrs. Edward Pemberton and daughters have returned home from their summer outing at Carolina Beach.

Messrs. W. C. McDuffie, James Hollingsworth and Jennings Pemberton left yesterday on a pleasure trip for New York.

Mr. Walter Watson's family have returned from Carolina Beach, where they have been spending the summer months.

Mrs. Jno. McNeill, and Jno. D. Williams, Jr., left yesterday for Four Oaks to attend the marriage of E. F. Moore, Jr.

Mr. Walter F. Leak has returned from New York where he has been purchasing the winter stock for the firm of Rose & Leak.

DEFENDING THE DEAD.

A Card.

I do not write this in self-defence, but in defence of one who lies cold and defenceless in death. Some weeks since a little fat sheet about the size of a dinner-plate, so-called the *Moralist*, was being promiscuously thrown around town, in which an attack was made upon the cold and clammy corpse of a young man who died here about three years ago. Every word of which was as false as it was cowardly and mean. I thought for a time I would treat it with silent contempt and was so advised by many friends, but as the young man has no relatives here to say a word in his behalf, I feel it my duty to defend him against falsehoods and slander, he having spent the last four months of his life in my employ. This so-called *Moralist* said in his false and slanderous attack that the young man died over a bar-room after a few days of drunkeness. Now such a publication, were it true, is unchristian-like, coming too from one who claims to be a devout christian and a teacher of morality—one who should be expected to throw the mantle of charity over the errors and shortcomings of his deceased fellow-man, but instead he has avoided such christian-like charity, and in his effort to slander the young man he would leave the impression that the young man was a customer of the bar and stood in front and drank until he could drink no more and was dragged up over the bar to die. These are the facts in the case which Messrs. Jas. Ahearn and J. P. Cook will testify to they being door-neighbors on either side, and saw and talked with the young man daily during the four months he did business for me, they say they never saw him drunk during the time he attended to his daily work. Every day during the four months he was with me up to Saturday night before he was taken seriously ill on Sunday and died on the following Wednesday, and I can say if he was drunk during the time I never knew it. He died in his own bed-room, over his place of business which this christian gentleman avoids telling you, that was too mild a form to put it. Oh, no, it would not do to say he died in his room over his place of business, that would not have conveyed the idea that he died drunk, as this great so-called *Moralist* wished to do. If false statements and slanderous misrepresentations of the dead is morality then, good Lord, deliver me from such morality. Dr. McDuffie was his attending physician, and he told me he died of biliousness and congestion of the liver, and I think he is fully competent to decide as to the disease, without the aid of this would be *Moralist*, who did not live one hundred yards away, but could not pollute his holy self by calling to see if there was anything he could do for the dying man, who had not a relative in the State, much less the town, to do a kindly act for him, but there were men who had hearts and did all they could to relieve his sufferings—men who do not claim so much christianity for themselves as the so-called *Moralist* does, but men who have not the heart that could attack the dead with false and slanderous statements. This would be teacher of morality seems to have assumed the right to dictate to the people of Fayetteville what they must do and what they must not do. He not only attacks the liquor dealers but the merchants and people generally. He tells the landlord who not to rent to, he tells the church who to patronise and who not; in fact he takes in the whole town, from Haymount to Campbellton, and refers to the people of Campbellton as living in huts, while very many of the people of Campbellton own and live in better dwellings than he ever had the pleasure of living in. He attacks the liquor dealer without any legal or moral right, it being a legitimate business made so by the wisest heads of the nation and of the State and of the town in which it is carried on. If there is a law violated there are officers to look after the offenders. If there is no law violated then no man has a right to attack a legitimate business.

Young man take my advice, and if you can make an honest dollar out of the good people of Fayetteville do so and be thankful, but don't try to run the town, it is too big a thing for one of your calibre.

W. R. WICKER.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Acceptance of Judge MacRae.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 7.
To Messrs. H. A. London, W. P. Roberts and Paul B. Means, committee:

GENTLEMEN:—I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., informing me of my nomination by the State Democratic Executive Committe as the Democratic candidate to fill the vacancy of the Supreme Court bench occasioned by the death of the lamented, Hon. Joseph J. Davis.

In accepting this distinguished honor, permit me to express my appreciation of the sentiments of personal esteem with which the notification was accompanied, and to assure each of you of my high respect and regard.

I am, gentlemen,
Most truly yours, &c.,
JAMES C. MACRAE.

LITTLE RIVER ACADEMY, N. C.,
Sept. 10, 1892.

Editor Fayetteville Observer:

Col. Wharton J. Green spoke here today to a good crowd. He spoke for two hours. Col. Green never appeared to better advantage. His speech was fresh, vigorous and powerful. Col. Green assured the people that their grievances would be redressed, and that speedily, if the Republican party was defeated, but if it is given another lease of power by any cause those who need relief, may give up all hope.

Col. Green handled the tariff, force bill, &c., in a masterly way. Col. Green will speak in Harnett at an early day. The people believe in Col. Green and he can do much good. DEMOCRAT.

Manchester Cullings.

So much to tell and so little time—but first on docket is the exodus.

Mrs. J. E. Elliot and family spent some time at the Beach with Mrs. H. C. McMillan, and returned home Tuesday.

Mr Watson Fairley returned to Davidson last week accompanied by Miss Janie McDiarmid as far as Statesville, where she will remain at school.

Miss Isabel Fairley left Monday for Peace Institute.

My! how we miss them, only the interval winter brings can tell.

Mrs. M. D. Clarke and Allie Mason went to Mt. Airy last week. What a lovely place Mt. Airy is. The Renfro Inn is a never ending delight and unsurpassed in every way.

Mrs. E. J. Pipkin is up to see her aunt Mrs. West, at hospitable Ardmore.

A *possible* Paul is struck on our vicinity. "Never cross a bridge," etc., but we began to have a horror of ours—but a special car load of efficient workmen under the supervision of Mr. Hall are allaying our fears, with every stick of timber laid down.

Miss Louine E. Huske has gone on a visit to the Little River community.

Dr. Register has patients still.

Fox hunters been here again.

BON AMIE.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Oh, What a Cough

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by A. J Cook & Co.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Public.

MR. LEAK, of the firm of Rose & Leak has just returned from the North with a large and varied stock of first-class

DRY GOODS,

Shoes, Hats, Carpetings, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

All of which are offered at very *close* prices to suit the scarcity of money.
Special attention is called to Rose & Leak's BEAUTIFUL 3-PLY TAPESTRY AND BODY BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, ART SQUARES AND SMYRNA RUGS.

Also to their line of

STYLISH SHOES

in all colors for ladies evening wear.
Their Dress Goods Department is well supplied with the latest styles in
DRESS GOOD NOVELTIES AND TRIMMINGS.
Attention is called to Rose & Leak's
—FAST BLACK HOSIERY—
for ladies and gentlemen. Also to their Ladies' Hose in all the fancy shades
A large line of

CASSIMERES

are to be found at Rose & Leak's for gentlemen's clothing.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS A SPECIALTY.

Rose & Leak still keep the
CENTEMERI KID GLOVES.
All who have worn them say they are the best.
Rose & Leak never had a better stock of **GOODS**. Call and see yourself that it is so.
ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH.
ONE PRICE TO ALL.
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.
Sept. 15, 1892—3t

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of N. McK. Blue, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before September 13th, 1893, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.
Sept. 5, 1892—6w

Administrator's Sale.

On Thursday, October 6th, 1892, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of the late N. McK. Blue, in Quewhiffle Township, Cumberland County, N. C., I will sell by Public Auction, for Cash, the personalty belonging to the estate of said N. McK. Blue consisting of about

30 Head of Cattle, 75 Hogs, 150 Sheep, some very fine, 1 Horse, Farming Implements, House and Kitchen Furniture and Other Property.

J. A. BLUE, Adm'r
of the estate of N. McK. Blue.
Sept. 15, 1892—4s

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRANK THORNTON'S

Announcement for the Fall and Winter of

1892.

One of the reasons of my great success as a Dry Goods Merchant is that I carry in my Mammoth Dry Goods Establishment such a

VARIETY OF GOODS

that no lady coming into my store need go elsewhere to fill any part of her memoradum for anything in the

DRY GOODS LINE.

In my recent visit to New York and other northern cities I have carefully kept this in my mind, and I have selected a

STOCK OF GOODS

that cannot fail to please the taste or suit the purse of any customer who will do me the kindness to call on me.

I have always enjoyed the enviable reputation of selecting goods with great care and with exceeding good taste. My

Stock of Goods this Season

will, I am sure, sustain my former reputation. I mention a few lines of Dress Goods which I have in stock, and which are daily arriving.

BLACK GOODS.

In this line I show all the latest novelties as well as staple, such as Silk Warps Henriettas, Cashmere Long Valour Stripe Yeddo Bouche Cloth Serge, Plaid Serge Figured Leokosia.

In Colored Dress Fabrics and Dress Trimmings my line is exceedingly choice, and is so varied that I will not attempt to mention the different styles. I can only say that any body who fails to see them will regret it.

SILKS.

I show a line of Black and Colored Silks in all the latest styles and newest colors. I pay especial attention to this department, and I claim that my sales in this line will far exceed those of any other merchant in the State. Young ladies don't send north for your trousseaus, I can supply you and save you money.

I show an immense line of

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

suitable for children's school wear. Come and look at them.

For the past two seasons I have seen the necessity for keeping a better line of

Fine Cassimeres

for men and boy's wear, and I am prepared this season to show such a line of these goods as will call forth the admiration of any one.

It is rather warm to mention them just yet, but it is generally conceded that I am headquarters for

Blankets,

Carpets,

Rugs.

My lines of these goods are as extensive and as varied as shown by any house in New York, and my prices are just as low.

SHOES.

It is needless for me to say anything about Shoes, for everybody knows that I carry a bigger line, and sell them cheaper than any house in the State.

If you want anything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store, call and see my stock, and I am satisfied that you will not go away without buying.

CLOTHING.

My stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings is complete in all its departments, and you are especially invited to call and examine these goods. If you don't see them you will miss the opportunity of your life.

Thanking my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and I can assure you all that you will be promptly waited on by a corps of competent and polite salesmen.

FRANK THORNTON.

Sept. 8, 1892.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In their Good Graces.

This Dominie is Right In It.

Because of his many excellent qualities he has won a permanent place in the good graces of all the ladies. The same may be said of PERFECTION, which continues the leading brand of high grade Flour on this market.

It is the Cheapest!

It is the Best!

FOR SALE BY
Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 15, 1892.

For Rent.

Rev. H. G. Hill's house on Haymount recently occupied by Mr. E. J. Hale. Nine good rooms; large lot; good well of water. For terms apply to Rev. H. G. Hill, Maxton, N. C., or Mr. Geo. M. Rose, Fayetteville, N. C.

H. G. HILL.
Sept. 15, 1892—4t

NOTICE.

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Mrs. Emma L. Pemberton, I hereby notify all persons indebted to her to make payment to me and those having claims to present the same to me, duly authenticated, on or before the 2nd day of September, 1893, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

R. T. GRAY,
Executor of Emma L. Pemberton, dec'd.
Sept. 15, 1892—4w

Custom-Made Clothing,

—AT MY—

CLOTHING HOUSE

Mr. J. E. HAWLEY

IS PREPARED TO SHOW AN ELEGANT LINE OF

Samples of Foreign
—AND—
Domestic Cassimeres,

AND CAN TAKE YOUR MEASURES

FOR SUITS

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

A Perfect Fit is Guaranteed in Every Instance.

FRANK THORNTON.
Sept. 8, 1892.

DOMINGUEZ BROTHERS' CIGARS.

I have secured the agency of Dominquez Brothers' Cigars, which have a great run in some of the large cities and are considered equal to the best.
Also in stock the "Saborosa," "Spanish Plant," "Royal Rose," "Sol o Shingle," "Royal Blue," "La Variedad," &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.
Sept. 8, 1892—1m

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't,

— DEALER IN —

Fancy and Staple Groceries and Fine CONFECTIONS,

—AND SHIPPERS OF—

The Celebrated Scuppernong Grape.

—ALSO DEALER IN—

Fine Cigars and Cheroots,

Fresh Crakers and Cakes.

You know our motto:
QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY.
ASK PATRONAGE OF A GENEROUS PUBLIC ON MERIT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1892.

The Fayetteville Graded School

will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1892, with a full corps of competent teachers under the superintendency of Prof. H. B. Buckham.
Boys and girls prepared for college or business.
Pupils from outside of Cross Creek township solicited.
Tuition $10, $12.50 and $14.00 per session.
Board on reasonable terms can be obtained. Apply to

J. W. McNEILL,
W. W. COLE,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Executive Committee.
or WALTER WATSON, Pres't,
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Sept. 8, 1892—2t

Executor's Notice.

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Jno. D. McNeill, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Jno. D. McNeill to present them on or before the 5th day of September, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

NEILL R McNEILL,
Executor of Jno. D. McNeill.
Sept. 8, 1892 - 6tpd

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as executor of the late R. M. Orrell I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against the estate of said decedent to present the same to me or to my attorney on or before Sept. 1st, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DAN'L D. ORRELL,
Executor of R. M. Orrell.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1892—6w

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

Auction Sale of Town Lots.

By virtue of a decree of the superior Court of Wake County made at August Term, 1892, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., the BRICK STORE HOUSE at the west end of "The Brick Row," on Hay street in Fayetteville, with lot running back to the next street.

A LOT on Ramsey street, adjoining the lands of Hardie on the north and south, and Kennedy and others on the west, containing about one acre.

A LOT on the east side of North street, adjoining the lands of Ussery, Baker and others.

Terms: One fourth cash, balance on credit of six months, with eight per cent. interest, notes required with good security.

J. B. BATCHELOR, Com'r.
Aug. 25, 1892—ts

Granville Institute,

OXFORD, N. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Ladies.

Proprietor—REV. F. W. HILLIARD.
Visitor—REV. W. W. WALKER.

PRINCIPALS:

Miss Margaret Burgwyn Hilliard, Woman's College Baltimore.
Miss Katharine Hilliard, A. B., Woman's College, Baltimore.

Instruction in English Branches, Latin, French, German, Art, and Vocal and Instrumental Music. Terms very moderate.

For catalogue with full particulars, apply until August 1st, to the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Sparrow's Point, Baltimore County, Md.; after that date to the Misses Hilliard, Granville Institute, Oxford, N. C.
July 14, 1892. 2m

H. H. H.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS OFFER

Sash, Doors and Blinds

At the Lowest Prices

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN REACHED.

If you need anything in this line now is your time. Bring your memorandum and see what nice goods ours are.

We have a few FRONT DOORS we will make special concessions on.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
Aug. 18, 1892—tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of J. M. Tew, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated on or before the 18th day of August, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons due the estate will please make payment at once.

L. H. TEW, Adm'r of J. M. Tew.
Z. B. NEWTON, Attorney.
Aug. 18, 1892. 6tpd

SEWING MACHINES

AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

Fayetteville Marble

—AND—

GRANITE WORKS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,

Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing,

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51ST ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 22ND.

For catalogue address
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 3m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept 2, 1892.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Under the provisions of the By Laws the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place in Fayetteville, on Thursday, October 6th, 1892. By order.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
Sept. 8. 1892—ts

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do re affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff

TRADE RECIPROCITY.

SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experince may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE SILVER QUESTIN.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOME RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC. 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administor the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the Legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, to institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

M. JUDGE, Agt.,

Artistic Merchant Tailor,

Overbaugh House, Green Street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of

FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS

from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 upwards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, Pres.,
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAGIL, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer A. P. HURT,
Capt. W. A. Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

Steamer Cape Fear,
Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to

W. S. COOK,
Manag

DR. J. H. DANIEL,

OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered.

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay:

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dear, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epethelial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M. McKAY, M. D.

March 12, 1891—tf

One Dollar Weekly

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes:

"Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the price was $45."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

Important to Ladies.

SIR:—I made use of your PHILOTOKEN with my last child, in order to procure a safe and easy travail. I used it about two months before my expected time, until I was taken sick, and I had a very quick and easy confinement. Nothing occurred to protract my convalescence, and I got about in less time than was usual for me. I think it a medicine that should be used by every expectant mother, for should they but try it as I have they would never again be without it at such times.

I am yours respectfully,
MRS. ELIZABETH DIX.

Any merchant or druggist can procure RISLEY'S PHILOTOKEN for $1 a bottle.

CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist,
62 Cortlandt St., New York.

March 3, 1892. 1y

CHAS. GLOVER,

AUCTIONEER

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1891. tf

CURES RISING BREAST

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where **"Mother's Friend"** had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for **rising of the breast** known, and worth the price for that alone.

MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,
Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of **Mother's Friend** they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.

MRS. MAY BRANHAM,
Argusville, N. D.

Used **Mother's Friend** before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.

MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect August 10th, 1892.

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1.	MAIN LINE.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2.
11 00 p. m.	Arrive	Wilmington	Leave 5 00 a. m.
7 45 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive 8 02 "
7 30 "	Arrive	Fayetteville	Leave 8 27 "
6 00 "	Leave	Sanford	Leave 9 48 "
4 13 "	Leave	Climax	Leave 11 44 "
3 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive 12 15 p. m.
3 40 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave 12 25 "
2 57 "	Leave	Stokesdale	Leave 1 22 "
2 30 "	Le've N & W Jt.-Walnut C. A've		1 55 "
1 52 "	Ar've N & W Jt-Walnut C. Le've		2 33 "
1 22 "	Leave	Rural Hall	Leave 3 02 "
12 00 noon.	Leave	Mt. Airy	Arrive 4 25 "

SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3.	BENNETTSVILLE DIV.		NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4.
10 15 p. m.	Arrive	Bennettsville	Leave 5 40 a. m.
9 22 "	"	Maxton	" 6 30 "
8 52 "	"	Red Springs	" 7 02 "
8 05 "	"	Hope Mills	" 7 43 "
7 46 "	Leave	Fayetteville	Arrive 8 02 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily ex. Sun. No. 15.	Factory and Madison Branches		NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16.
7 20 p. m.	Arrive	Ramseur	Leave 7 15 a. m.
5 40 "	Leave	Climax	Leave 9 10 "
4 45 "	Leave	Greensboro	Arrive 10 00 "
4 25 "	Arrive	Greensboro	Leave 10 40 "
3 10 "	Leave	Stokesdale	" 11 55 "
1 45 "	Leave	Madison	Arrive 12 45 p.m.

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED AUG. 7, 1892.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 27, Daily.
Leave Weldon	12 30 P. M.	5 43 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	1 40 "	6 36 P. M.
Arrive Tarboro	*2 18 P. M	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 58 " M.	*6 00 P. M.
Arrive Wilson	2 18 P. M.	7 00 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*2 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma	3 25 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	5 20 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	3 15 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	4 14 "	.....
Leave Magnolia	4 27 "	8 40 P. M.
Arrive Wilmington	6 00 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 1. Daily.	No. 78, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	*2 35 A. M.	9 15 A. M
Leave Magnolia	1 54 A. M.	10 57 "
Leave Warsaw	.....	11 11 "
Arrive Goldsboro	2 55 A. M	12 05 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	.....	*9 30 A. M.
Leave Selma	.....	11 15 "
Arrive Wilson	.....	12 10 P. M.
Leave Wilson	*3 35 A. M.	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	4 03 A. M.	1 30 "
Arrive Tarboro	*6 30 A. M.	*2 18 "
Leave Tarboro	.....	12 58 P. M.
Arrive Weldon	5 05 A. M	2 55 P. M.

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R, Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9.58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A. M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:5 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 77 and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, Gen'l Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK,

GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

Medical College of Virginia,

RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin **SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892**, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to **Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN,**
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

July 14, 1892.—3m

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

MUSICAL FACTS!

-- The North State Music Co. --

AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,

MANAGER NORTH STATE MUSIC CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

March 17th, 1892. 10m

THE **ROLLER TRAY TRUNK**

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

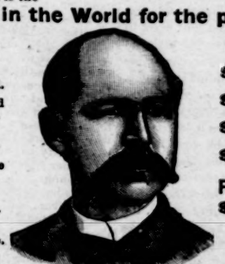
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

Sept. 8, 1892—1m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

For BOYS & YOUTHS.

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. **W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.** Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—3m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

PLOWS,	HOES,
HAMES,	RAKES,
TRACES,	FORKS,
BACK BANDS,	SHOVELS,
SINGLE TREES,	WHEEL BARROWS,
REPAIR LINKS,	LAWN MOWERS,
BULL TONGUES,	FLY FANS,
SWEEPS,	FLY TRAPS,
SHOVELS,	BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS,
SWEEP STOCKS,	PUMPS,

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Using now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cut of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

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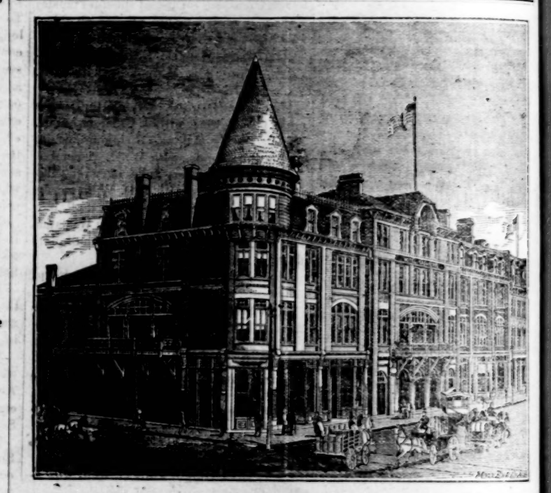

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